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Submitted Synopsis for Ph.D in Sociology subject under the Faculty of Humanities on the Title on

Status of Sanitation and Hygiene Practices in the Context of Swachha Bharat Mission Gramin:

A Study of Nanded District in Maharashtra

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Introduction

The Swachh Bharat Mission is undertaken as the 'clean India Mission.' Under this mission, the focus was given on the improvement of the quality of life, well-being of the people. However, the coverage of this mission is very wide and huge. Under this mission all states, Union Territories, Districts, villages and all gram Panchayats are covered. This mission took imitative on the occasion of 2nd October, 150 Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi on 2019. Gandhi advocated the importance of cleanliness and sanitation as a core of healthy nation. He opposed to the western life styles, way of life, consumerism and western civilization. He wanted to revival of Indian civilization. He argued that India is country of Villages. India lives in the Villages. Thus, the early nation builders of the India, such as, Gandhi, Nehru and Ambedkar took three different standpoints. However, Nehru advocated for modernity and technology, Dr. Ambedakr wanted democracy based on equality and justice. Gandhi wanted to be free India from the influence of western civilization, philosophy and culture. However, this study will make attempt to incorporate intersectionlaity approach and perspective to explore the different dimensions of social realities across the caste, class, religion, tribe and gender in the context of sanitation and hygiene in the context of Swachh Bharat Mission and clean India Mission. However, under this broad mission, different sub-missions are undertaken such as, swchh Bharat mission (Gramin) and swchh Bharat mission (Urban). Thus, the different ministries in collaboration are running this mega project Such as; the Ministry of Drinking Water and sanitation and the Ministry of Housing and Urban affairs. However, this study will focus on the Gramin area of the Nanded district of Marathwada region of the Maharashtra State. Under the umbrella frameworks, the different functionaries come together and in collaborative nature implemented programmes to make this mission successful and more productive. Therefore, under this mission, the major focus was given on the following crucial activities; Construction of Individual Household Latrines (HHl), Construction of community sanitary complexes (CSCs), Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) activities and Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) and Human Resources Development (HRD) activities.

Thus, in this views and visions, Swachh Bharat Mission is claimed to be a huge **success**; indeed, this mission has made toilets available to the majority of marginalized people but only constructions don't seem to be a permanent solution for open defecation. Construction of toilet doesn't necessarily mean usage of toilets. Along with building toilets it's very important to create awareness regarding health education and sensitize people about equality and human rights. This research will explore the prevalent reasons and constrains behind people still not accepting positive change and will suggest the solutions for the same to make change sustainable. Against this backdrop, this study will make attempt to access the impacts of this mission at the grass root level across the villages, caste, class, religion, tribes and gender in the Nanded district of Marathwada region of the Maharashtra State.

Review of Literatures

In the context of this mission, there are very few attempts were made to access the impacts on this mission on the local people. However, there are some efforts were made by some scholars to evaluative and access the impacts of this mission. However, still, this area has lot of scope for searching new knowledge and suggestion for the policy makers to make it better productive.

- Badra and Sharma (2015) "MANAGEMENT LESSONS FROM SWACHH BHARAT MISSION", International Journal of Advance Research in Science and Engineering, Vol. No.4, Special Issue (01). March 2015.
  This Study focuses cleanliness issues in India and the managerial implication of Swachh Bharat Campaign. It helps to identify the current level of respondent participation in the cleanliness initiative. It also helps to show how teamwork and patriotism are values which the Government wishes to inculcate among students and ordinary citizens will help this campaign. Additional measures are suggested to increase participation &effectiveness of Swachh Bharat drive like active involvement of celebrities in neighborhood initiatives lends credence to the drive.

- Tiwari (2014) "To Study Awareness of a National Mission: Swachh Bharat: Swachh Vidyalaya in the Middle School Student of Private and Public Schools", INDIAN JOURNAL OF RESEARCH, Volume: 3 | Issue: 12 | Dec 2014
  It includes the awareness of a national mission Swachh Bharat in private and public clean school. it Studies the technical components and human development components that are necessary to produce a healthy school environment and to develop or support appropriate health and hygiene behaviors.

- Evne (2014). "SWACHH BHARAT MISSION AND DALIT COMMUNITY DEVLOPMENT IN INDIA", International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts, Volume 2, Issue.9, September 2014
  It Studies the objectives of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan by focusing on the impact of Swachh Bharat Mission on Dalit Community in India. Study conclusions highlights the personal cleanliness, hygiene and individual contribution in the progress rather than waiting for government to make this plan successful.

- Rao and Subbarao (2015). "Swachh Bharat: Some Issues and Concerns", International Journal of Academic Research ISSN: 2348-7666: Vol.2, Issue-4(4). October-December, 2015
  It Studies the Swachh Bharat Ahiyan and its issues and concerns. The study highlights Gandhian concept of sanitation. its conclusions highlight the responsibility of the all stakeholders of the society like media, social media, Individual, organizations, professionals, youths, Educational Institutes to declare their ownership of the campaign.

- Thakkar (2015). “SWACHH BHARAT [CLEAN INDIA] MISSION – AN ANALYTICAL STUDY”, Renewable Research Journal, Volume 3 Issue 2 Page 168 5. Tiwari (2014). “To Study Awareness of A National Mission: Swachh Bharat Studies the merits and importance of Swachh Bharat Mission. The study focused objective of abhiyan and impact of Swachh Bharat Mission on health sector and education sector and appreciates the mission of Clean India or Green India - the step of Modi Government.

Statement of the Problem

This mission has very broad and wide vision to provide basic needs to the local people to maintain their healthy sustainable and securer life. This mission undertakes the task to bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas by advocating hygiene, cleanliness and elimination of open defecation, To accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of SBM by 2 October 2019. To motivate communities and Panchayat Raj Institutions and to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health education. Encouraging cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation. Creating significant positive impact on gender and promote social inclusion by improving sanitation especially in marginalized community. In these views and objectives setting of the mission, this study has lot scope for searching the truth and ground realities in the context of Swachh Bharat Mission at grass root level. It is seen that governmental agencies took hard efforts to make more successful this mission. Governmental governing bodies at grass root level, make it more democratic, flexible, liberal and participative. On the one hand, the governmental agencies with the help of different functionaries played very crucial roles in the implementation of this mission at the grass root level. On the other hand, local people across the religion, caste, tribe, ethos and cultural background, are not giving smooth response to the policies such as; using constructed toilets, maintaining sanitation and hygiene practices. To achieve the goals and objective of this mission, the functionaries adopted people’s participatory approach, co-operation of the local governing bodies, representation of all sections of the societies including gender, dalits Other Backward classes, NTs and Schedules Tribes in the implementation. The local people’s representatives are nominated as members in the governing bodies. Even though, the results of this mission are not so impressive, thus, there is need to go further in search the people’s attitudes, behaviors, cultural patterns non-co-operation of the local people across the caste, class, gender and tribe of the local villages. In this view, this study will make attempt to explore the people’s attitudes, views, opinions, traditions, cultural practices of sanitations and hygiene. Why there is mismatch between the policies and local people’s response. What are the socio-cultural barriers, hindrances, attitudes and mind sets of the people? Thus, this study has very wide scope for searching the truth and realities associated with the human behaviors, cultural practices, group behaviors, traditions and mind sets of the local people.

Objectives of the Study

1) To explore the sanitation and hygiene practices and Socio-cultural context of the local people in the rural area of the Nanded district
2) To study status of the infrastructure of the individual toilet and community toilets constructed under SBMG
3) To study the awareness and mindset of people regarding the positive changes brought by SBMG
4) To suggest interventions for making the positive impact of SBMG sustainable

Research Questions

1) Are there any loopholes in the implementations of this mission at grass roots level?
2) What is the gap between governing bodies and local beneficiaries in achieving the goals of this mission?
3) What are the socio-cultural barriers or hindrances in the way of achieving the goals and objectives of this mission?
4) How to suggest interventions for making positive impact of this mission?

Methodology

Methodology is logical inquiry. This study will make attempt to combine mixed method approach. Study will adopt explorative research design. However, the nature of research design would be very flexible. As, it was already mentioned in earlier that, study will be conducted in the rural villages of the Nanded district of Marathwada region of the Maharashtra State. In this view, study would construct the research design which comprises the study area, universe of the study, target population, Sampling method, tools of data collection and data analysis.

i. Universe of the Study

As it is known that the coverage of this mission is very wide and huge. It covers all most all India. However, in the view of Gramin, this study will be focus on the rural parts of the country. However, this study will cover all state, unions, regions, districts and villages. However, this study will be operated in the rural and backward region of the Maharashtra. The Nanded district will be identified as the universe of this study.

ii. Study Area

This study will be focus on the Nanded district of the Marathwada, a backward region of the Maharashtra state is the study area. However, Nanded has sixteen blocks around more than 1500 villages. Again, each block has 200 to 100 villages across the blocks in the same district. The villages are further classified into the caste, class, religion and tribes.

iii. Target Population

As it is known that Indian population is not homogenous in nature. Across the districts, blocks and villages, people are divided and categorized into many social groups such as, caste, religion, class, tribe and gender. However, this study will make attempt to select sample from the all sections of the society.

iv. Sampling Method

The target population is very heterogeneous in nature; however, study will make attempt to use purposive sampling method in the view of study objectives and research questions. Nanded district will be the universe of the study or study area. The sampling will be done at two levels, one at village and second one at respondents' level. As we know that this district has sixteen blocks. Study will attempt to select each cluster compromising 2 or 3 blocks based on geographical and demographic similarities and from each cluster 60 samples will be selected up to 320 as a sample size. Despite this, study will be conducted in-depth interviews and case studies with identified key informants in the all identified sixteen villages of the Nanded district.

v. **Tools of data collection**

Research Technique: Mixed and exploratory technique will be used. Both primary and secondary sources will be used as sources of data. However, Interview Schedule and Questionnaire will be the major tool of data collection from the identified 320 respondents from the villages.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The nature of data is both, quantitative as well as qualitative. However, both data analysis tools will be used to analyze the data such as; SPSS and Excel. The qualitative data will be analyzed on the basis of identified themes and sub-themes of the study.

Importance of study and my contribution:

This study has importance in providing policy suggestions and recommendations to the different functionaries such as; governmental agencies, NGOs, local governing bodies and so on. However, the findings of this study will be helpful for the researcher and social workers. The documents of this study will provide new insights to the young researcher. However, in the present context, this study has very wide scope for sharing results with the different stakeholders. On the basis of these major findings, study will make attempt to make this mission more effective.

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